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Acknowledgment.

In my article in this journal, 18: 455, entitled Studies in the biology of the Uredineæ, I have described an unusual method of formation of sporidiola, and stated that so far as I knew, it had been unobserved before. I have since discovered (soon after my article was in print) that Dr. Farlow refers briefly to this phenomenon in Gymnosporangia of the United States 9, and there cites Cramer also, who mentions the same process in Veber den Gittterrost der Birnbäume und seine Bekampfung, in Schweizer landw. Zeitschrift 1876. 7, as occurring in the germination of Gymnosporangium. Moreover, Dr. Farlow mentions the germination of these sporidiola, which I have not certainly observed, although, in one culture, one individual seemed to be germinating. He also tells me that Dr. Thaxter mentions the same process in his paper On certain cultures of Gymnosporangia, in Proc. Acad. Arts and Sci. 1886, 260, which paper I have not yet seen. I have carried on rather extensive cultures of Gymnosporangium (with two species, G. macropus and G. globosum), but have never yet observed such phenomena in that genus. I have already mentioned, in footnote ten of my article (l. c.), Lagerheim's observations with Leptopuccine, but further experiments are necessary to establish the identity of the phenomena observed by him with the process I have described. There 18 a very marked error in this reference. The words "in which I do not find this process" should read "which is not true of my observations."-M. A. CARLETON, Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan.

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